

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62
L95

62.67

Loydsville and Walholding Nurseries

owned by E. Nichols & Sons

St. Clairsville, Ohio

Catalogue 1845

2
95

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CATALOGUE

OF THE

LOYDSVILLE AND WALHOLDING

NURSERIES,

OWNED BY E. NICHOLS & SONS,

Address E. Nichols & Sons, Loydsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, or Walholding, Coshocton Co., Ohio, as the one or the other place may be most convenient to persons wishing to purchase trees. Loydsville is 16 miles from Wheeling, on the National Road, and Walholding is on the Walholding Canal, and the Nursery about a mile above, in the forks of the Vernon and Mehicken rivers. Purchasers should send their orders early, whether they intend the trees to be forwarded, or to come for them themselves, so that there may be no disappointment. Orders accompanied with Cash, or from known responsible applicants will be filled in the order of their arrival.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.,
PRINTED BY BEATON & GRESSINGER,
1845.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

LIBRARY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

PRICES AT THE LOYDSVILLE NURSERY.

Apples \$10,00 per hundred, except a few rare varieties, for which \$15 to \$20 will be charged, unless large purchases of other trees are made. But if it is intended to make an extra charge, notice will be given, so as the order may be countermanded before digging the trees. Pears, cherries, and plums \$25 per hundred; and apricots, nectarines, and quinces, 25 cts. each. Grapevines 25 cts. each. Raspberries 25 cts. per dozen. Gooseberries 12½ cts. each.

AT WALHOLDING

The trees are yet too small to remove, and for a year or two it will be supplied from Loydsville, and of course an extra price will be charged to cover carriage, in proportion to the size and weight of the trees. Apples over 4 feet high, which will in fact make the best orchards, and bear about as soon, will be delivered there at \$11,00 per hundred, for larger trees 12,50 per hundred; for peach trees \$15 per hundred, for pears, plums, cherries, nectarines, almonds, and grape-vines \$31,25 per hundred.

Where several hundred trees are taken, they will be delivered at Wheeling, and forwarded if so ordered, at the Loydsville nursery prices, except where they are ordered to be boxed, the cost of the box will be added. Persons living up or down the Ohio river, or the Mississippi, or its tributaries can, by forwarding their orders and cash, be supplied without trouble or difficulty. Trees will also be delivered at Port-Washington on the Ohio canal, at the Walholding prices. After delivery, trees will in all cases be at the risk and cost of purchasers.

Persons of undoubted responsibility purchasing trees to sell again, will, if it is desired, be credited a reasonable time, according to the amount and value of the purchase.

OUR STOCK ON HAND.

We have on hand over 50,000 apple trees, a large number of peaches and cherries, a pretty good supply of pears, and fewer plums, nectarines and apricots. We have at present about 16 acres in trees, in the different stages of growth, at Loydsville.

We have ample and rich ground for them at Walholding, and about 25,000 grafted trees already growing, and it is intended to increase it rapidly to two or three hundred thousand; and the Loydsville Nursery to be kept up to its present number, except the pears and plums for sale after the present season will be much greater.

COLLECTION OF VARIETIES.

The senior proprietor of these establishments has, for a long time, devoted much attention to the cultivation of fruit trees, and so far as business is concerned, it occupies almost his entire attention. In pursuing a business of which he has always been passionately fond, he has not neglected to avail himself of the experience of others, and his reading and correspondence with the best cultivators have been extensive. His selections have been made from the very best sources. Robert Manning, late of Salem, Massachusetts, generally admitted to have been the best promulagist and cultivator of fruits in the Union, (and who had over fifteen hundred varieties actually bearing,) from year to year, for a considerable time furnished us with the very best in his collection. David Thomas, the most distinguished cultivator in New York, has done the same. Robert Sinclair, of the Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore, a most respectable cultivator, who has also a large experimental orchard, supplied us with the best of his, which we had not obtained of others.—Through the kindness of the honorable Jas. Mathews, we obtained a number of varieties of peaches, and a few other fruits, which he had very carefully selected from Kennicks and other first rate Nurseries. We have collected ourselves in almost every part of Ohio, from bearing trees, the very best fruits that have been proved here. Among many other sources, we have received contributions from the Shakers, and the flourishing Dutch community at Zoar. I. E. Steer, probably the very best cultivator in Virginia, has also sent us the best in his collection. Through our friend Hiram Gregg, we have received from John Osborn of Indiana, well known as an indefatigable collector and grower of fruits, his choicest varieties; and a number of kinds have been had of Mr. Ernst of Cincinnati, Mr. Loselle of Columbus, and many other highly respectable nursery men. More recently we have obtained a large number of varieties of Dr. J. C. Kirtland and brother, among the most distinguished and intelligent cultivators of fruits in our state.

Mr. Manning had correspondence with all the best nurseries in the world; and we had a pear graft of him, which produced six fine large pears two years after it was cut in Belgium, if we ~~mis-~~use not, in the garden of the celebrated Vanmours.

We are planting large experimental orchards, and proving as rapidly as possible all our fruits. We have at present over fifteen hundred experimental trees growing, a part of which are already bearing.

There are probably many valuable native fruit trees in our country, grown from seeds. One of the very largest, handsomest, and best apples we have, is a native of Western Virginia.—Grafts or limbs, from known good judges, will be thankfully received, and inserted in our experimental orchard; and if they prove fine their names and value will be made known to the public. Horticultural Societies, who have not an experimental orchard of their own, would do well to send varieties to us to be proved.

To those who have seedlings or other fruits, which they are disposed to recommend for cultivation, we propose the following rules for judging them:

1. That the tree be flourishing and hardy in our climate.
2. That it be a good bearer; an annual bearer is preferable.
3. That the fruit be good; that is, good compared with other known and good fruits of the same season.
4. That it decidedly excel all others, in productiveness, in flavor, in its cooking qualities, in size, or in the period of its ripening, and the length of time it is in use, and that it is the most perfect fruit, which combines in the greatest degree, all these superiorities. We hope not to be troubled with any that do not unite a number of them; while superior fruits will be gladly received from Horticultural societies or individuals.

Considering the great confusion now existing in the names of fruits, and the little that is known of the actual value of many of them, an orchard on a large scale, where every variety may have a fair and full opportunity to develop its qualities, and where the names may be arranged and systematized, and their quality and worth of each fully tested, is exceedingly desirable. Such an orchard we are planting, and it shall be as perfect as our best efforts, and the aid of our friends can make it.

TRANSPLANTING.

Early in the fall, as a general rule, is the best season for transplanting all fruit trees. Where the ground, in which the trees are to be set, is of a wet spewy character, the trees should be taken up in the fall, and well buried until spring, and then planted. To bury them, a warm, dry spot, unfrequented by rabbits or ground mice, should be selected, and a trench made a foot or more deep, and the dirt all thrown on one side, and the trees

placed thinly in the trench, and leaning on the removed earth, and then covered a foot or more deep, with fine mould, and at least a foot up the stem, above the roots. Trees taken up early in the fall, say as soon as the frost checks the growth, and buried as above, do nearly as well as those immediately set out; and in moist, spewy, clay soils, it is decidedly the best way. Trees removed at any after period, during the winter or spring, when the ground is not frozen, and before the leaf buds burst, frequently do very well.

Those who wish to plant their orchards in the very best manner, at the least expense, will find it best to use the plow. Select the spot, and unless the ground is just cleared, it is very important that it be heavily manured with chip dirt and other dung—put on all you have—at least three times as much as you think there is any use in, spread the manure evenly, plow deep, and harrow well, and unless it be sod, cross plow—better if this be done, and a crop of corn or potatoes be raised before planting. Those who can will find it a vast advantage to use the subsoil plow before planting. The ground, if well prepared, as above, will need no further digging, than just to make a sufficient opening for the roots, and the trees should be set in the same depth at which they grew, with the largest roots bracing against the most frequent winds, and very carefully filled in with the finest and richest mould. The roots should not be bent or crowded, but they should stand in their natural position, and the mould should be put in slowly and made to fill in solidly between the roots, so as not the least vacancy be left. If the mould of the orchard field is rich and fine, the best of it will do. If not, rich, new, but cultivated alluvial soil from some neighboring bottom is the best; or rich mould from any cultivated soil will do, and the better if it be chiefly what is usually termed vegetable mould, or the rich, productive, black soil from new ground, first cultivated the past season. Dung should never touch the roots of trees.—Well decayed chip dirt is excellent to mix with the mould to be filled in around the roots, when it does not contain sufficient vegetable matter. When the trees are set late in the spring, it is an excellent method to fill the holes three fourths full, and then put in a good bucket of water, and fill up without tramping. If no water is used, the dirt should be moderately pressed down with the foot. A good stake may then be driven, standing so as to brace against the most frequent winds, and a band of straw first put around the stake, so as to prevent chafing, and then the tree secured to it, and the planting is finished. In the spring the trees should be examined, when the frost leaves the ground, and if any have been warped by the wind, or raised by the frost, they should be replaced in their proper positions.

DISTANCE.

In rich land, trees should be planted further apart than in

poor; and the distance may vary according to the soil, from 25 to 40 feet for apples; from 20 to 30 for pears and cherries, and from 15 to 25 for peaches, apricots and plums.

WATERING.

Watering newly transplanted trees, is very seldom necessary, if the ground is kept well cultivated, and perfectly loose around them. If they are watered, an inch or two of the top soil should be removed, as far as the roots extend, and not less than a gallon of water poured in gradually, and when it is absorbed, the dirt should be replaced. Small waterings sink only an inch or two, and, in dry weather, causes the surface to bake into a crust, which does much more harm than good. In general, one good, deep hoeing is worth two waterings.

Soapsuds after the ordinary washings is one of the very best manures, and can be applied with great benefit to trees and grapevines, young or old.

AFTER CULTURE.

After the trees are planted, corn and potatoes should be grown among them, for at least three years, and if possible, the ground well manured annually. It is very improper to pile dung around the trees—sometimes it kills them. The manure should be evenly spread over the whole surface. The roots of the trees will find it fast enough, for they extend from three to ten times as far as their tops. After the third year, small grain and clover may be sown but the clover should be mown only once, and the second crop plowed in, and corn or potatoes planted the following spring. Liming the ground is of very considerable service to trees. Chip dirt and rotten leaves are among the best manures, but any dung well spread does well. Both coal and wood ashes are excellent. In new ground they will grow without manure, but the better for it.

TRIMMING.

Trimming fruit trees in this climate, is, in our opinion, the least important item in their cultivation, and one load of manure will make a tree grow more than three trimmings. It is a great evil to be frequently cutting large limbs from a tree. A man may have his beard, or a part of his hair trimmed off without much inconvenience, but when it comes to trimming arms and legs, it is not so very pleasant. Like men, trees may recover from heavy trimmings, but they are always the worse for it, and especially if it is done in their old age. Limbs that cross each other, like rams horns that grow into their heads, should be cut off. Dead limbs are very properly removed, and where the trees are very thick, the more dwarfish and least vigorous limbs may be cut off. Sometimes, where a tree grows too much on one side, it is ne-

8 MICE, &c., TREES SHIPED, RIVER TRADE.

cessary to cut a portion of the limbs from the heavy side; but if the tree is young and simply leans, it should be straightened.— When the frost has just come out of the ground, or when it is thoroughly wet, two or three men can set up a considerable tree, or a quiet horse may be employed.

GROUND MICE, RABITS AND CATERPILLARS.

Ground mice frequently girdle small trees in the winter. To prevent this, no leaves, grass, straw or other rubbish should be left around them in the fall; and in case of deep snows, it is well to stamp it down around the trees. The mice are sly, and commit their depredations only when they have some covering.

Where rabbits are troublesome, straw may be bound around the trees two feet high.

Young trees should be watched through the growing season, and all caterpillars destroyed.

TREES TO BE SHIPED.

These should be ordered in the fall, and dug and sent before there is any danger of the rivers freezing, or they should be dug in the fall and boxed, so as to be ready to go with the first boats after the danger of freezing is over. Trees going south of here, will do best to be sent in the fall; those going north, as to Iowa, and the upper part of Illinois, should go very early in the spring. To dig early in the spring will do.

RIVER TRADE IN TREES ON THE MISSISSIPPI— AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

On the Mississippi and its tributaries are sold annually a vast number of fruit trees, a few from respectable nurseries, a much greater number from inferior ones, and many are sold as grafts which are worthless seedlings. Purchasers will be astonished, when the truth bursts upon them, at the extent to which they have been imposed upon. Many persons altogether incompetent and unskilled, with a view to speculation start nurseries, try it a few years, grow weary, and sell out to some river trader, at a very low rate, who takes all, grafted and ungrafted, (for the ungrafted often look the best to the purchaser,) and sells them to the unsuspecting settlers, who cannot detect the fraud until the trees bear. Such nurseries as these, and the refuse of better ones, east and west, chiefly supply the river market. It occurred to us that if an extensive nursery were made known to the public, with sufficient evidence of skill and integrity in the proprietors, that it would be of vast advantage to purchasers on the Ohio, the Mississippi, and its tributaries. Although not very friendly to certificate taking, we deemed this a proper occasion, and called on our friends, the honorable judges of our Court of

Common Pleas, (the presiding judge of which has served four years in Congress,) and the gentlemen of the bar, (several of whom are extensively known to the public as members of Congress or of our State Legislature,) and our late Governor, and more recent Minister to Mexico, the honorable WILSON SHANNON, and the venerable BENJAMIN RUGGLES, who served eighteen years, with distinction, as Senator in Congress, and obtained their signatures to the following:

"The undersigned cheerfully recommend the Nursery of E. Nichols and Sons to the confidence of the public, as highly deserving their patronage, and we would further say, that they are responsible, and money remitted to them will be accounted for, and returned, or the trees sent as per order."

WILSON SHANNON,
BENJAMIN RUGGLES,
WILLIAM KENNON,
GEORGE W. HAZEN,
JESSE BARTON,
WILLIAM WILKINS,
R. H. MILLER, Clerk.

Judges.

JAMES WEIR,
DANIEL PECK,
J. A. RAMAGE,
MILLER PENINGTON,
R. J. ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM KENNON, Jr.
H. J. JEWETT,
WM. P. SIMPSON,
C. C. CARROLL,
WM. WOOD.

BAR.

T. H. GENIN.
B. S. COWEN,
JOHN C. TIDBALL,

THE VARIETIES WE CULTIVATE CHIEFLY.

We cultivate chiefly the varieties we know to be good, or fully believe to be so, upon authority we deem undoubted. Many kinds we have introduced for trial, and to supply such as know them, or wish to prove them. To those who may trust us to select for them, very many varieties here named will not be sent. Some, because we are not certain of their qualities, and others, because we grow them only for those who think themselves, as they have a right to do, better judges than us; such, for example, as the Red Roman-knight, Red Vandiver, &c.

The columns in our catalogue are not filled, because our knowledge is imperfect. As fast as we know, we shall fill up and correct errors; for, as we wished to give all the information we could with reasonable certainty, we have relied on others, where we supposed them worthy, and our own recollection may occasionally be at fault.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

When we know nothing of a fruit but the source from which we received it, we are careful to show whence it came; and indeed, we have deemed it best to mark most of those with which we have not been long and familiarly acquainted. The following initials and letters are used for that purpose: M. Robert Manning, D. David Thomas, S. Robert Sinclair, Jas. Honorable

Jas. Mathews, K. Dr. J. C. Kirtland & his brother Billious, Sh. Shakers, Z. the flourishing dutch community at Zoar, E., A. H. Ernst, Str. Isaac E. Steer, L. Nathan Linton, G. Hiram Gregg, B. Samuel Brook, H. Robert J. Hoge, k. William Kenrick, and P. Wm. R. Prince.

Column first gives the *name* of each fruit; second the *color*; third the *form*; fourth the *size*; fifth the *quality*; sixth the *period*, that is the relative time at which the fruit is in fine condition for use; seventh *bearer*, that is the comparative productiveness of the variety; eighth *tree*, that is the proportionate size to which the tree attains at maturity; and ninth *No.* the number of trees now for sale.

Color is abbreviated: *b.* brown; *d.* dark; *g.* green; *p.* pale; *r.* red; *rus.* russet; *s.* scarlet; *st.* striped; *y.* yellow; *sh.* blush.

Form is represented: 1, oblong; 2, round; 3, flat; that is, approaching those most nearly.

Size from 1, the largest, to 6, the smallest, as the Siberian crab in the apple.

Quality: from 1, first rate, to 6, the medium kinds of common ungrafted fruit.

In the peaches, plums, and cherries, we omit color, form, bearer and tree, until better informed.

Period: in apples and pears from 1, the earliest, to 12, the longest keepers, and representing in this climate, in favorable seasons, each month in the year. commencing about the 20th of July.

Peaches, plums and cherries are divided into six periods.—Peaches with us of good seasons last about three months, commencing the 25th of July, and ending the last of Oct.

Plums commence ripening a few days sooner and last about as long.

Cherries begin to ripen here from the 25th of May to the first of June, according to the season, and we have not the earliest bearing probably. With a good selection they will continue about two and a half months.

Immediately after the name of an apple *S.* means *sweet*, and *W.* *winter*.

APPLES:

Except in a few flat, sultry districts in the south, apples flourish in every part of the United States. No family that owns land, need be long without this healthful and useful fruit. The trees once set out and protected from stock, bear directly, with little care, especially when set in new and virgin soil. It is wretched policy to neglect planting trees, when a single bushel of fruit is worth more than a tree costs. Large land owners, who have no orchards, and keep on their premises families with numerous hungry children to depradate on their neighbor's orchards are, it seems to us, morally responsible; and certainly parents who own the land, and do not plant fruit trees, are responsible for the fruit stealing of their children.]

NAMES.	COLOUR	FORM	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	BEARER	TIME	No.	REMARKS.
Acid Sweet	g r	2	3	2	4	2	02	50	About first rate.
Ambrosial blessing				1	4			30	B
American Nonpareil	st	1	3	2	5	2		20	
Angle S.	by	2	3	2	4	2	02	20	Trees crooked,
Annette	y	2	2	2	2	2	03	25	
Ashmore Red	r	2	3	2	5	2	03	250	
—— Striped	st	1	2	2	5	2	03	150	
Atkinson's W. S.	y	2	3	1	8	2	02	30	A very superior fruit,
Atkinson's G.								10	if the tree is vigor-
Aunt Hannah	y	2	3	1	7			200	M ous and the young
Bank	g	2	5	2	1	2	03		ones seem so.
Baldwin	y r	2	2	1	10	1	02	300	M
—— Sweet	r	1	2		8			200	M
Ben. Hanna								5	
Benoni	r y	2	3	1	2			50	k
Bentley's Sweet	s g	2	3	2	11	2	02		A good fruit, several
Bell Flower	y	1	2	2	9	3	02	50	hundred next year,
Bin's Imperial								2	
Black	b dr	2	3	2	9	1	03	200	Sh
Black Coal		3	3	1	10	2		300	S
Black Gilliflower	br	1	3	2	9	2	02	300	Very long, valuable,
Sweet Lady Finger									
Blenheim Orange	st	2	1	1	10			50	k New English,
Blockly Pippin		3		2	10	2		100	
Bow S.	y	1	1	1	1	3	03	300	Live rains,
Brabant Belle Flower	y r	2	2	1	8			30	k
Broadlin								30	E
Buffington				1	2	3		3	D
Butter								5	L
Cabuthetham								50	M
Canadian Reinette	y r	3	1	2	8	2		30	M
Carthouse	y	2	3	3	10	1		50	
Cathead	gy	2	1	3	2			20	Do not recommend,
Cash S.	yr	2	3	1	4	2	02	200	Good,
Chandler								50	K
Climb S.	y	2	3	2	5	2	02	100	Fine for apple butter,
Conway								10	
Cook's Green								10	Evans,
Cooper	y	1	1	2	6	3		100	Admired,
Crab New Red								4	M
—— Red	r	2	6		5	1	04	100	{ Fine for preserves
—— Yellow	y	2	6		5	1	04	100	{ and very ornamental
Craam	gr	3	3	3	10	2		50	Favorite Dutch,
Cumberland Spice	py	1	2	2	7	2		50	
Custard S.									K
Danver's W. S.	y sh	1	2	1	10	1	01	200	M
Detroit	y	3	2	1	10	2		30	
Dodge's Early Red								200	M
Domine	st y	3	2	2	10	2		20	
Double Flowering									S Ornamental,
Downton Pippin	y	2	3	2	8	2		10	M
Drap d' oz	y	2	2	2	7	1		20	M
Dufa S.	br	2	2	1	5	2	02	40	Excellent,
Dumpling	gy	2	2	2	3	1	01	500	Very superior for kitch-
Early Harvest Princes	py	2	3	1	1	2		30	en, & in use 6 weeks,
Early Penock	yr	1	1	2	4	2	02	300	Fine to dry; Saleable,
Early Pippin	y	1	3	1	2	2	03	100	Woods,

NAMES.	COLOUR	FORM	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	BEARER	TREE	No.	REMARKS.
Early Pippin								10	L
Early Perfume									K
Emperor Alexander	st	3	1	2	8	2		30	L Russian,
English Russet	yrus	3	2	1	9	0		6	
English W. Redstreak	st	2	2	1	9	1	02	2000	One of the best we have
<i>Straight Limb</i>									seen, & admired by all
Ernst Early W.								50	K
Esopus Spitzenburg	st y	1	2	1	8	2		200	Excellent,
Eversound	g y	2	3	2	11	2	02	200	Fine for sauce & pies,
Fall Seek No Farther	st y	2	2	2	7	2		10	K
Fall S,								20	Much praised Evans,
Fall Pippin	y	3	1	2	7	3	01	2000	Generally admired, fine
									to dry, very large, keeps
									here to Feb. The best
									large apple we know,
									and with some a first
Fall Pippin of M.	y r	2	1	1	7	2		5	M rate bearer,
Fall Harvey	py	3	2	1	8	2		200	In the opinion of M.
Famuese M.	y r	2	3	1	5	0		200	"without question the
Frank Kirland		0	0	0	0	0			finest fall and winter."
French Pippin		0	0	0	0	0		12	25 cts. each
Fullers Pippin	g st	2	3	2	8	0		6	
Gardner S.	py	2	3	1	9	1	03	6	K
Gates	y	2	3	1	8	2	02	200	Well liked
Genating	st	2	3	2	10	2		12	Esteemed in south
Gilleflower	y l	2	3	1	8	2			
Golden S.		0	0	0	0	0			K
Golden Russet	rusy	2	4	1	9	3	03	30	L & B
Golden Ball	y	2	2	1	10	0		20	K A favorite in Maine
Goble Russet		0	0	0	0	0			K
Gravenstein	st	2	2	1	7	2		300	Best German
Grey House	y b	2	3	2	11	3	02	800	Superior for sauce
Great House	st	2	3	2	10	2	01	300	
Green Sweet	g y	3	4	1	10	2		200	M
Green Sweet of Va.		0	0	0	0	0		50	
Green Fall Pippin	y g	2	3	2	6	2			
Grindstone	st	3	4	2	12	3	02	1000	Largest keeper, often
Haskell S.	r y	2	2	1	7	2		100	M sells very high
Hawthornden		0	0	0	0	0			
<i>Maidens blush</i>	p y	2	2	2	2	0		20	
Heavenly Gift		0	0	0	0	0		20	Nicholson by B
Heston's W. S.	b r	2	3	2	8	0		10	
Hollow Crown		0	0	0	0	0			K
Honey Greening	y	2	3	1	10	3	03	20	
Hopkin's	w pr	3	2	1	7	2		100	S Favorite in Maryla'd
Hodging's W. S.		0	4	2	10	0	01	10	
Hodgings Carthouse	st	2	3	2	10	2	01	50	
Hubbardston nonsuch	yp st	2	2	1	8	1		300	M
James River		0	0	0	9	0		200	"Superior table W." S
Jonathan M	r w	2	3	1	10	2		200	Said to be very super'r
July Branch		0	0	0	0	0		5	K
June		0	0	0	0	0			Fawcett
Kentish Fill Basket	y g b	2	2	2	7	0			K
Kilham Hill	st	3	3	1	4	2		100	
King of Pippins	y B	1	3	1	6	0		200	M
Lady Washington	y B	2	3	1	5	3	03	200	
Large Green	g	2	1	2	6	3		160	

APPLES.

13

[illegible]

NAMES.	Colour	Form	Size	Quality	Period	BEARER	TREE	No.	REMARKS.
Red S.								5	M
Red Seek no further	b r	2	1	2	7			30	
Red Vandiver		2	4	2	9	2	3	100	Old variety
Republican Pippin		3	0	1					"Excellent" M
Red Romanknight	g r	2	4	3	11	1	2	100	
Red Astrican	d r	2	3	2	3	2		100	M Beautiful
Red Pumpkin S.	d r	3	2	1	8	2		300	M Fine thrifty trees
Red Pearmain	g r	1	1	3	9	2		5	
Rhode Isl'd Greening	y g	3	2	1	9	3		200	
Burlington Green		0	0	0					
River		0	0	1	5				Excellent M
Ribston Pippin	g y r	2	3	1	9	3		100	M
Romanstem	g y	2	4	1	9	1	2	1000	Excellent
Sheepnose		0	0	0					
Roxbury Russet	rusy	3	2	2	10	2	1	3000	Good, fine for export;
Putnam Russet									B Ruggles thinks it one
Golden Russet									of the most valuable
Runnel								6	"Great keeper" M
St. Lawrence	g r	2	2	1	3			6	M
Sapson		0	0	0	0			30	Z
Shaker's Early	st r	2	4	1	3	1	2	100	Sprightly, excellent
Shippon's Russet	yru	2	1	8				20	
Sine Qua Non	p g	2	3	1	2			6	D
Smith's Cider	y b r	2	3	2	9			200	Much valued for pies
Smoke house	g b	2	2	1	6				Good, no trees
Spice		0	0	0	0			20	M
Spice Pattersons	g y	1	1	2	4	1	2		In use for 2 months
Strawberry									D
Strhall								10	
Stroat	y g	1	3	1	5			10	Judge Buel's favorite
Summer Pippin		0	3	1	2			100	Said to be excellent
Summer sweet		0	0	1	0			100	Rev. C. Springer
Sweet Pippin		0	0	1	8			30	B
Sweet Russet	yru	3	3	1	4	2		100	Excellent
Sweet Vandiver	b r	3	4	1	8	3	3	20	Can supply 300
Swaar	y	2	3	1	8			100	Favorite with Dutch
Tallman S.								3	G
Tetopsky								2	M Splendid tree & leaf
Titus Pippin								200	M do large leaf
Tomica S.								1	Praised by W. Norris
Triangle								20	M
Trenton Early	y	2	2	1	3	2		30	
Vermont Nonpareil		0	0	0	0				
Victorious Reinette	p y	1	2	1	8	2		100	M
Virgin S	y r	3	3	2	7			50	H
Virginia Quaker		0	0	0	3			1	
Washington Green	g	2	3	2	3	1	1	50	Productive and good
Warren Pippin	w y	1	1	2	9	2		200	Much cultivated and
									esteemed here
Welch's S.		0	3	1	3			100	One of the best I have
Wing S.	y g	2	3	1	0				G seen
Witherell's S.									
White Juating									K
White Vandiver									See Carthage
White Astrican	p y	1	2	2	3	2			Handsome Russian
White Pearmain		0	0	0	0				{in country
Wine Sap.	p r	0	3	2	9				Esteemed in the Mts

NAMES.	COLOUR	FORM	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	BEARER	TREE	No.	REMARKS.
Willow	y r	2	3	2	12	1	2	2000	One of the very best for
Winter S	y sh	1	3	2	8			4	kitchen, superior for
Woods Green									K transportation to the
York Russet	y rus	1	2	3	7				south, very sound &
Yellow Pippin									E fair, & from May to
Yellow Pippin									L Aug. fine table apple

PEARS.

This fruit has been improved by cultivation within the last forty years more than any other, and of all the fine fruits grown in the temperate zones, in the estimation of most experienced judges, the finest varieties of pears are by far the richest and most luscious, and it has even been questioned if the tropical regions affords any thing to exceed them. And yet, strange to say it! a vast majority of our citizens have never seen a good pear.—When a bountiful Providence has placed such choice blessings within our reach, when life seems to have been made for the practice of virtue and innocent enjoyment, it is strange we should pass by a beneficence attainable with so small exertion, and requiring only a little timely forethought.

Unaffected by disease, the pear attains a greater age than any other cultivated fruit tree. Recently, one planted by the Dutch in the city of New York, when it was first settled, was still growing, being about two hundred years old. Blight is the principle enemy of the pear tree. The cause or causes of this disease seem to be little understood. Sawing off the affected limbs, several inches below the injury, is much recommended. It is also advised that the limbs be burned, on the supposition that the disease is caused by an insect, which is thus destroyed. Boring the trees through, cutting off the heart, is said by many to cure.—We have seen two trees so operated upon which seemed to be healthy, whether from that cause or not. Many kinds are not known to be much, if at all, subject to blight. When they are better ascertained we will make a list of the varieties least injured by it. At present we will venture to name a few, which we believe will be found to be very little affected by it, placing the best ascertained first, viz: Burlinghame, Seckel, [of the many trees of the Seckel which we have seen, two only were at all blighted.] Linton, Miami, Osburn, Wharton, Dearborn's Sd. Dutch, Zoar and Hill, Bartlett, Baitette and Dixell seem to us to promise well. Many others look hardy and probably are.—We are not aware that the St. Michael has blighted in this state, although there are some trees of considerable age. The Ambrette is very hardy.

Our opinion is that blight, at least in some of its forms, is the effect of climate, or soil or bath; that pears like men have constitutions, and that many of them, being foreigners, may have been vigorous and healthy at home, but very sickly here; and that as a general would do with an army of Europeans in the East Indies, we must select the hardiest, and leave the balance in the hospital, or rather in such gentlemen's gardens as have time to doctor and nurse them. If the blight is something like the fever and ague, and is caused by a pond, when we ascertain where and what it is, we will drain it, but until then let us plant such hardy fellows as can stand any thing.

NAMES.	COLOUR	FORM	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	BEARER	TREE	No.	REMARKS.
Alpha	y b r	1	3	2	3			10 M	
Althorpe Crassanne	b g		3	3	7	2		M	
Ambrette of Coxé		2	4	1	8	2	2	20	Fine and hardy in Mi-
Echassarie Tilton								ami	L
Andrews	y rus	1	2	1	3	2		20 M	Hardy in New E.
Autumn Bergamot								K	B. bears young
Baitette				1	8			M	Beautiful tree
Barland								H	
Bartlett	y rus b	1	2	1	3	2		10 M	We deem it one
Belle	y g	1	2	3	2	2	1	50	of the best
Belle et Bonne	y g	2	2	1	3			6 M	
Belle Lucrative	p y r	2	3	2	4			10 M	
Beurre Bosc	y r	1	2	1	4			5 M	
—Buchanans Spring								Jas	
—Celmar d' Quintisms								M	
—Capiaumont	b y r	1	3	1	4	1		7 M	Six of Seckel's su-
—d' Amanlis	g b	1	2	1	2			M	perior stood this
—d' Aremburg	p g y	1	3	1	5			M	year's frost
—Diel	y b	1	2	1	5			M	
—Easter	g b	1	2	1	10			M	
—Gris			3	1	8			M	
—Malines								11 K	
Rance	b g	1	3	1	7			12 M	
Bezi 'De Lamotte								12 M	
Bezi Vaet	y b	1	3	2	6			6 M	
Bonchretien Fondante	y b	1	3	1	4			6 M	
Bonchretien of sum'r.	y b	1	3	2	3			30	
Thomas' Sept.									
Bonchretien Turk	y b	1	3	1	4			6 M	
Buffum	b rus	1	4	2	3			H	Native of Rh. Isl.
Burlinghame	y r	1	4	1	1				Native of Marietta
Bymler					7			L	Native of Zoar
Colabash								5 M	
Catillac	b y r	2	1		8				Superior for kitchen
Catharine			5		1			K	
Charles of Austria	b	2		1	4			6	
Chaumontelle	y sh		2	1	5			5	Old variety
Compte d' Lamay	p y	1	3	1	4				

PEARS.

17

NAMES.	COLOUR	FORM	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	BEARER	TIME	No.	REMARKS.
Columbia	p y	1	2	1	5				Native of New York
Cushing	p y r	3	3	1	3				Native of Massachusetts
D's. Winter									D
Dearborn's Sd.	p y	2	4	1	2				M Fine with us; native
Dix	y r	3	2	1	4				Native of Boston, raised
Doyenne Gris	ruar	1	3	1	4				by a lady, Madam Dix
Elizabeth town	g	1	2	1	3	2	1	5	W Old variety
Fairfax									J. N., Fairfax co., Va.
Fawcetts' Early									From Virginia
Flemish Beauty	rus r	1	2	1	4			12	
La Belle 'd Flanders									
Foster	y	1	3	1	4				Loz
Fulton	d yrus	2	3	1	3		1	10	M Native of Maine, rais-
Genessee			3	1	2			6	D ed by Mrs. Fulton
Glout Morceau	p g	1	1	1	6			10	0 M Will bear here in '46
Golden Summer								7	Budded with W. Nelis
Golden Beurre									K
Do. Do. of Bilboa									K
Gore's Heathcot	y sh	1	3	1	3	1		4	M Native of Mass.
Grade									Productive, not good
Great Bearer								3	Z
Green Chisel	g	2	4	1	2	1	1	6	Esteemed old variety
Green Pear of Yair	g	1	3	2	3				K
Green Sugar	g	2	3	1	4			10	M Fine old variety
Green Sylvancho									M
Gregg No. 3.								2	
Gregg No. 36.								3	
Hacon's Incomparable	b g	2	2	1	5	1		5	
Hampton								1	G Native of Indiana rais-
									ed by the nurseryman
Harvard A.	y b	3	3	1	3			12	M Said slow to bear
Harvest								8	"Good" K
Hazel	b	1	5	1	4				Scotch
Heathcot									K
Hill or Flat		3	3	1	3			1	Z A superior fruit
Honey	y r	1	3	1	3				M Thrifty tree
Huntingdon									K
Hunt's Connecticut									K
Jargonelle	g sh	1	3	1	1	1		20	D Superior old variety
Jean d' Witte	b g	1	3	1	7				K
Jelusic								2	M
Josephine				2	5			10	M
Julienne	p y	1	3	1	3	1		40	M
King Edward	y r rus	3	2	1				2	M
Kirtland's Early								4	K
Large Butter	y g	1	2	1	3	3		50	
Leclerk of Vanmous									K
Lemon								4	M
Leon Leclerk Lavallo	y b	1	2	1	6			20	M Said to be superior
Linton		1	2	1	7	2		30	Z, Very valuable
Lodge	b	1	3	1	6				K Native of Pa.
Lo ve								10	Str. Praised; hardy tree
L' Oken d' Hiver	y	2	1	1	9			6	M
Loyd's Superior									Good, blights, buded over
Madelaine	p y	1	3	1	1			10	D Fine old fruit
Maria Louisa	y g	1	3	1	4			30	M Fine at Cleaveland
Miamas								6	Raised by Belaneja

NAMES.	COLOUR	FORM	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	BEARER	FREE	No.	REMARKS.
Monarch								10	M
Napoleon	p g		1	1	5			10	M
Nellis	y	1	3	1	7			20	M Fine at Cleaveland
New Monarch	y b	1	3	1	6	1		2	M
Newtown Virgalieu	y		3		6			1	M
Oakleaf								12	W Praised by C Wharton
Orange Burgamot	yrsh	1	3	1	3			3	W Blights some
Osburn					4			10	Raised by John Osburn,
Paleon M									Indiana, & said on good
Passans du Portugal	b y	1	3	1	2			4	M authority to be fine
Passe Colmar	b y	1	3	1	7				M
Patterson's Winter								5	Recommended by Hon.
Pine Apple									K J. P.
Porterfield	y	2	3	1	4	2	2	50	Very good, well proved
Pound so called but is									
Winter Bonchretien	rusy	1	1	6	12	1	1		We deem good for naught
Pound	g	1	1		12	1	1	3	Superior baking pear
Prince's Virgalieu									K
Prince's St. Gemain	b y	1	3	1	6				
Shaker's No. 2								4	(We have seen all these
— September								1	fruits but No. 2, & con-
— St. Michael	y g	2	2	1	4			4	sider them very good,
— Winter								6	especially St. Michael
Skinless	p g	1	4	2	3				D
Steven's Genessee	p y	2	3	1	3				
Striped Rosalette D R					2				K
St. Michael Doyenne	p y	2	3	1	4			10	The tree, not of Sh. It is
Garner, Beurre Dore, &c.									hardy here--for 20 years
St. Germain	g	1	2	1	8			2	Fine old variety--too old
Sugar	g y	2	4	1	4	2	3	25	Proved very good
Supreme								3	Z
Surpass Maria Louisa	yrus	1	2	1	5			3	Said to be good M
Surpass Virgalieu								4	K
Probably Virgaleuse									
D's. Sept	d by	1	3	2	3			10	D Like Bon Chre. of sum-
Townsend's Burgamot									mer; soil seems not to suit
Tribby	y g	1	3	2	4	1	2	20	W tree; fine in sandy soil
Updegraff	g b	1	3	2	4				Hardy, good fruit
Urbaniste	p y	1	2	1	5				Out of trees
Uverdal's St. G.	g b	1	2	1	9			40	M
Washington	pyrus	1	3	2	3				Superior for kitchen said
Wharton	y g	1	3	1	2	2	2	20	to have weighed 3 lbs.
Wilkinson									Raised by a lady in N. J.
Winter Crassane									Fine native, raised by W
Winter Orange								4	M
Winter Orange								2	M Seem not same as
Wurtumburg			2	1					W & Cox this
									M

We have set down most of the pears received of Manning as first rate, because he sent them on his honor as such, and we have no cause to doubt they were with him; and that most of them will prove so here. His representation is also confirmed by Kenrick, Prince and others.

The budded peaches are greatly superior to the common kinds in size and flavor, and give us the very decided advantage of having superior peaches for about three months, instead of inferior ones for as many weeks. Peaches flourish almost everywhere in the west and south west. High sandy situations, or along the margins of large waters suits them best. The great enemies of peach trees are the yellows and the worm. No remedy has as yet been found for the yellows, except to destroy the infected tree immediately, to prevent the spread of the disease. Yellows may be compared to small pox, cholera and other diseases among men. It has passed over the country and is believed to be on its decline among us for the present. For the worms, timely care is all that is needed. A quart of boiling water, poured on each tree, ten inches above the ground, so as to scald it to the root, at the approach of cold weather, will destroy the worms then of the size of maggots, and not yet eat into the bark. Boiling water is useless in the spring. Tobacco leaves tied around the tree early in June, will prevent the insect from depositing its eggs. Strong brown paper or any similar covering will do. Or a thick wash of equal parts of cowdung and clay, and a small quantity of lime or ashes, does very well. Refuse tobacco, put in the forks of the tree is said to answer.

To raise fine Peaches in stiff, hard clay soils, it is best to dig holes four feet square and twenty inches deep, and fill with two thirds rich mould and one third creek or river sand, if at hand. Six inches of dung packed into the bottom of such a hole does well.

Manuring Peach trees here, and north of here does well, but much further south it injures them.

Whoever lives, in part, to enjoy life, should have a good Peach orchard, and those who live near a market can scarcely make a more profitable investment. Individuals near our eastern cities frequently sell thousands of dollars worth per year, and in Cincinnati last fall, we noticed that good Peaches were bringing over two dollars per bushel.

NAMES.	Size	Quantity	No. Period	REMARKS.
Admirable	1	1	4	4 Teton de Venus of some
Barrington	1	1	3	4 K
Beauty of Venis			4	4 K
Belle Chevier			4	
Belle de Vetry	2	1	3	200 First rate, we have proved it
Belle Grade	1	1	2	4
Brenfords Mignonne			40	
Brown or Red Nutmeg	6	2	1	20 Ripe latter end of wheat harvest
Buckingham's Mignonne			40	
Carey's Mammoth			30	
Chancellor	2	1	3	200 Proved, superior, large tree, and
Chauncy			4	prodigious bearer
Claret			20	Jas
Cole's Early			4	

NAMES.	Size	QUANTITY	PERIOD	No.	REMARKS.
Columbian	1	1	3	4	
Crawford's late Mal.	1	1	3	20	
Diana	1	1	4	30	Cling
Duffey's Early Anne				20	Jas.
Early Anne	4	2	2	20	
Early Newington	2	1	2	30	Jas.
Early Problem				20	
Early Rareripe					
Early York	3	2	2	200	Much praised—probably first rate
Free-stone Heath	2	1	4	100	in sandy soils, but with us not
George 4th, Jas.	2	1		20	quite equal to some others
Grand Admirable	1	1		430	
Green Catharine	1	2	4	300	Very near first rate
Grosse Mignonne	2	1	3	40	Very fine
Incomparable	1	2	5	20	Said to be fine for market
Jacques	2	1	4	10	Jas.
Kensington				2	K
Large Early Rareripe	1	2	2	100	Very handsome and good
Large Late Heath	2	1	6	200	Proved good
Large Yellow Free				10	Jas
Lemon				5	Jas
Malta	1	1	3	5	H
Melishes Mignonne				20	Jas
Monsieur				2	Very Early K, Cling
Morris' Red Rareripe	3	1	3	200	Perhaps the very best yet proved
New York Rareripe				20	here
Noblesse	1	1	3	10	Jas
Ohio Rareripe	2	1	2	10	Proved, good
Old Mixon	1	1	4	20	Cling, H
Old Mixon	3	1	3	40	Freestone, proved
Old Newington	1	1	4	20	Cling, Jas.
Pine Apple				3	K
Pine Apple				4	S Cling
President	1	2	4	20	Jas. Cling, handsome
Prince's Yellow Red R	1	1	2	20	Jas
Red Cheek Melocoton	1	1	3	20	Jas, praised
Red Magdalen	3	1	2	200	Proved, exceedingly fine
Red Rareripe	2	1	3	200	Proved, no better, unless M's
Royal George	1	1	3	20	Jas
Simon's Rareripe				3	K
Smock Jas.	1	2	5	20	Said to be very large
Summit				3	K
Sweet Water H.	2	1	2	5	Said to be very fine
Tillotson's Early	2	1	2	10	"Most valuable early," D
White Imperial	2	2	4	50	D
White Pine-apple Cling	1	1	4	100	Proved, beautiful and good
White Rareripe				3	K
Yates No. 3				20	Jas
Yates No. 4				25	Jas
Yellow Alberge	2	1	2	10	
Yellow Free				20	Jas
Yellow Rareripe					Jas
Yellow Rareripe	3	1	2	20	Of Prince, proved fine
Yellow Red Rareripe				20	Jas

The plum appears to be capable of successful cultivation in a greater variety of soil and climate than perhaps any other fruit. The chief difficulty in growing it, almost any where in the Mississippi valley is the curculio, which stings the fruit and causes it to fall prematurely. For this the best known remedies are: 1. To plant the trees where the ground is much troden, as in yards; or 2d, where pigs and poultry have free access; 3d. to strew salt or brine under the tree, as far as the limbs reach, just before its blooming; and 4th to pave the ground. The first for a few trees every family can adopt, and if set where the ground is well troden, it will be successful, but if just to one side, where grass or weeds grow, it may disappoint expectation. But if it is found the ground is not so troden as to be free from grass and weeds, and that the plums are stung, then pave as far as the limbs reach, and success, we believe, is perfectly certain, and especially, if a little brine be poured in the cracks between the pavement stones, and no unpaved trees allowed to grow near.—Those who will take these precautions will have plums to eat and sell, when others have none.

NAMES.	Size	Quality	Period	No.	REMARKS.
Blue Perdrigon	2	1	3	20	Fine for prunes, M
Bolmer's Washington	1	1	4	30	One of the very best for common cultivation
Washington					
Bingham	1	1	4	20	M K k
Brussels				3	K
Burlington				4	K
Blue Holland	2	1	4	4	H
Cable's Prune				4	K
Cruger's	2	2	2	10	M
Corse's Notabena	1	1	3	5	M
Coe's Golden Drop	1	1	5	20	H K
Copeland	2	1	3	40	A fine fruit here
Custards' G					K
Delieux				50	M
Drummond				3	K
Dr. K's. Yellow				5	K
Dr. K's. Blue				4	K
Duane's Purple					M K.
Diap d' oz	3	1	2	10	M
Elfrey	3	1	4	4	
Freestone Peach	2	2	3		
Green Magnumbonum	1	2	4	10	M
Howard's Seedling	1	2	4	20	Askew's brag plum. He has sold many of them at \$2,50; large and handsome
White Egg. White Magn.					
Hulings Superb	1	1	2		M K
Imperial Gage	1	1	4		M
Italian Prune					2
July Globe	2	1	1	30	Proved very early and good
Kirke's				10	M
Late Yellow Egg				10	K
Late White Damson				6	K
Lombard	1	1	4		M
Orleans	2	1	4		M

PLUMS.

NAMES.	Size	Quality	Period	No.	REMARKS.
Large Green Gage	1	1	4		Bad bearer
Pennsylvania Gage	3	2	3	20	Highly productive
Pond's Seedling	1	2	4	10	M
Prince's Green G.	2	1	2	20	K or H
Prince's Imperial G.	2	1	2	20	K or H
Primordran	2	1	1	20	D
Reine Claud	2	1	2	20	
Reine Claud Violet	2	1	2	10	
Robinson	2	1	3	2	Proved; a good bearer,
Red Canada	2	1	3	30	Seed brought from Ca-
<i>Red Magnumbonum</i>					nada by Miss H. Thompson 30
Steer's Prune	2	1	2		Str. years since; a valuable fruit
Sweet Prune	2	1	3		

CHERRIES.

The soil and climate of the upper portions of the great Mississippi Valley, are, as a general rule, well adapted to the cultivation of this fruit; and the heart varieties being originally from similar latitudes in Asia, most probably, will, in proper localities, flourish throughout the South, and it may be found that the high lands in Tennessee and upper Alabama will produce the finest cherries in the United States.

Flat lands, with abundance of vegetable matter, are bad for the cherry, and the worse the further south. They seem to thrive in loamy clay or where there is much sand, provided in either case there is but little vegetable matter. A limestone soil is not preferable, but does well, if not too rich. High, thin, porous soils have the preference.

The cherry is the better of good cultivation, but needs no manure. In the south especially, the thinnest lands should be selected for it.

When the better cherries shall be known, certainly the lands will cease to be cumbered with the bitter, sower things called cherries. A friend to whom we gave a few good cherries, remarked, with the emphasis of one who had made an important discovery: "Why! if I had plenty of these, I would cut all *them* other things down! so I would!"

Mr. Cables of Cleaveland sold in that market last year over \$600 worth of cherries. Fine cherries are very valuable for market.

NAMES.	Size	Quality	Period	No.	REMARKS.
Adam's Crown	2	1	2	30	K
Archduke	1	1	2	30	K
Amber	4	1	1	25	K Kenrick's
American Heart				5	K

CHERRIES.

23

NAMES.	SIZE	QUALITY	PERIOD	No.	REMARKS.
Belle Magnefise				5 SH	} Probably the same. Prince
Belle et Magnifique				3 K	
Black Carone	1			20 D	Bear next year
Black Eagle	2	1	1	200	Said to be fine for market
Black Tartarian	1	1	3	300	One of the most valuable
China Bigareau	3	2	3	4 K	
Cumberland Seedling	2	1	2	300	Proved Excellent
Downton	2	1	2	10 D	
Davenport's E. R.	3	2	1		
Early Richmond	2	2	1		D Early Kentish
Elton	2	1	2	400	to be one of the very best
Elkhorn, Tradescants Bl.	2	2	5	10 D	Fine market
Florence	1	1	2	M	
French Morello	2	1	4		Superior Morello; tree small
Guigne Loir et Lusante	1	1	3	K	
Corwin					K's Seedling Morello
Herefordshire Black	3	1	3		
Knights Early Black	2	1	1		
Kirker's Bigareau	1	1	3	25	Belle de Rockmont, fine
Large English Morello	1	1	2	10 S	Only first rate <i>Morello</i> , per-
Manning's Black Big.				30	haps; has borne but not ripened
May Duke	2	2	1	25	One of the very best acid cher-
Napoleon	2	1	3	5 S	ries
Oxheart	1	2	8	20	
Picket's Cluster	2	2	3	10 H	Great bearer
Rev. H. Parks	2	1	4	10	
Pinkheart	1	1	2	10 H	Poor bearer
Purple Griott				1 K	Purple Guigne
Remington	2	2	6	10 K	Rem W. Heart
Steer's best Virginia	2	2	4		Like F. Morello; best Morello
Sparhawk	2	1	4	40 K	
Sweedish	3	1	1	30	Fine K, next year
Transparent Guigne				20 D	
Virginia May Duke	2	2	1	20	
White Pine-apple	1	1	3	100	Furnes Premium S
White Tartarian	2	2	3	50 M	
White Bigareau	1	1	3	100 M	
White Oxheart	2	1	2	50	Fine tree, name unknown, from
Carnation Amber					Virginia

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is a smooth Peach, and generally of fine texture.— Their being smooth like the plumb, subjects them, like it, to the attacks of the curculio, and requires the same preventives.

NAME.	SIZE.	QUALITY.	PERIOD.	No.	REMARKS.
Elruge	2	1	2	25	Said to be one of the best
We shall ere long procure a few more.					

Our Apricots are not bearing. We doubted their well suiting this climate, but our friend David Thomas informed us he raised them so abundantly as to feed them to his hogs. We think they would certainly flourish in proper situations in the south. They are deemed an excellent fruit.—Like the plum & nectarine, liable to be stung by the curculio.

NAME.	SIZE.	PERIOD.	QUALITY.	No.
Breda	1	1	2	5 K
Early Peach				D
Moorpack	1	1	2	10 S
Musch	2	1		2 D
Peach Apricot				D

The Breda and Peach will ripen here about the 1st of August.

RASPBERRIES, 25 Cts. per dozen.

Raspberries flourish here, and bear very abundantly. Of all the small fruits they take the least care, and give the most abundant yield. They are excellent; little inferior to strawberries.

NAMES, REMARKS.

Purple Antwerp—The most productive and as good as any.

Yellow Antwerp—Large, beautiful and good.

Cane—A fair bearer and good.

Brook—Not seen it.

GRAPES.

Grapes are of very easy production, and families have no more need to be without them than they have to be without noses or ears, and it is a serious loss of comfort not to have them. If Congress would make a law that the people, the common people, should have no grapes, and that they should be in the gardens only of the soft handed gentry, what a breeze it would spring up, and yet the thing exists without the law. Shame! let us also have, at least the cheap enjoyment of life!

We have a few of the best, but we intend increasing our varieties:

NAMES: Isabella—Excellent. Catawby—Rather better, not so thrifty. Alexander—Hardy, not so good as the above. Ohio Fox—Three weeks earliest, not so good. Sharp's Fox—Sweet, has not bore well.

GOOSEBERRIES.

We have but very few Gooseberries; we intend paying more attention to them.

NAMES: Neplus Ultra. Sharp's. Patterson's. Bottle Green.

RHUBARB PLANTS IN ABUNDANCE.

In a very few years all the fruits named in this Catalogue will be in bearing, and we shall then be able to correct and increase our descriptions. Our list embraces most of the very best fruits at present known, and our customers may rely that others will be introduced as fast as they are found to be worthy. We would like to enlarge upon the cultivation of fruits, but we must reserve this for a separate treatise, and a future day.

E. NICHOLS & SONS.

(JESSE, CHARLES, LOYD,
PAXTON, & EUGENE.) Aided by
JOSEPH JUNKINS.





